

KEMP CAUGHT

Embezzler Is Arrested in New Orleans.

WILLING TO RETURN

Is Recognized by a Former Washington Detective.

GIVES AN EXPLANATION

Contrary to Opinion of Police, Fugitive Insists that Playing the Horses Is Not Responsible for His Downfall—Says He Is Coming Back to the Capital Without Requisition Papers, Provided Capt. Daly Is to Bring Him—Ran Away Because He Was Ashamed of What He Had Done—Refused to Read the Washington Newspapers, Fearing He Would See Story of Affair.

James Arthur Kemp, former chief and property clerk of the police department, who disappeared from the city last July, leaving his accounts short by nearly \$10,000, was arrested yesterday in New Orleans, La.

This information reached the police authorities last night in a telegram from E. L. Whitaker, inspector of police of that city.

While at the race track in New Orleans yesterday afternoon, L. J. Brennan, formerly a member of the local police force, recognized the man and pointed him out to Detective Henry Schuffler, who placed him under arrest. Kemp admitted his identity and said he was willing to return to Washington without requisition papers if Capt. J. C. Daly, of the Ninth precinct, was sent after him.

Maj. Sylvester, superintendent of police, on being informed of the arrest, ordered Capt. Daly and Detective Sergeant Charles Evans to prepare to start for New Orleans. With a copy of the indictment and a bench warrant, they will take the first train leaving Washington for New Orleans this morning.

Denies Playing the Horses.

Contrary to the opinion of the police officials, Kemp denies that race horses were the cause of his defalcation. In an interview in New Orleans yesterday, he said:

"Although I have played the horses occasionally, they are not responsible for my downfall. I had been in the employ of the police department of Washington for about twenty years. I had always borne a good reputation, and was never accused of any wrongdoing. There is nothing for me to hide or deny. I am going back to face the music, and will take what is meted out to me. I am troubled about my family only, for they will keenly feel the disgrace.

I left Washington last July, and though I could have stayed away for good, an Italian detective who came near me one day out West frightened me, and I came here. I have been here since Christmas. I could have squared up matters before leaving, for all the money I got was invested in property. I was ashamed, and ran away instead. I was so much ashamed that I would never buy any of the Washington papers for a long time after my flight."

The funds which Kemp is alleged to have embezzled are those of an organization formed by the members of the police department for the protection of their families in case of death. The organization known as the Policemen's Protective Association, and is supported by a fee of \$1 a month from every member of the force.

Amount of Embezzlement.

Although the exact amount has not been definitely ascertained, the total sum alleged to have been embezzled by the former chief clerk is between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Because of the condition of the accounts and books left by the clerk, the police authorities have been unable to learn the exact sum of money taken from the association. When the warrant was sworn out by direction of Acting Commissioner Kelly on July 5, the day following Kemp's disappearance, the specific charge was the embezzlement of \$172 from the clothing and helmet fund, which sum was also found to be missing.

The first intimation received by the police authorities that there was anything wrong was occasioned by the visit of Mrs. Flynn, widow of Policeman B. Flynn, who on Wednesday, July 3, 1907, called upon Maj. Sylvester with the statement that Kemp had arranged upon that day to pay her the money due on the death of her husband, amounting to \$38. Kemp, however, failed to keep the engagement, having arrived at police headquarters between 7 and 8 o'clock and leaving shortly after 9 o'clock, saying nothing to his associates as to where he was going.

The police have since learned that Kemp visited the establishments of several business acquaintances in quest of loans of money, but was unable to obtain funds. When Kemp left police headquarters that morning several of the detectives who were in the lower rooms of the building noticed that he seemed to be in a great hurry, and did not stop to chat, as was his usual custom. As the chief and property clerk frequently had occasion to hasten from the building, in order to keep engagements at the Police Court and District Building, no one paid any special attention to his actions that morning.

Began an Investigation.

When Kemp failed to return that forenoon, Maj. Sylvester became uneasy, and began the investigation which led to the discovery of the shortage in the accounts. Kemp had not been seen at his home, at

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SAN FRANCISCO IS STIRRED.

Indignation Expressed at Action in Schmitz and Ruef Cases.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Nothing that has occurred in San Francisco since the conviction of Mayor Schmitz has so thoroughly aroused the people here as the Appellate Court decision declaring Schmitz and Ruef not guilty of extortion in the French restaurant cases, and dismissing the charges against them.

While there were errors made by the trial judge, and while the prosecution showed strong animus against Schmitz, there was nothing in the case to call for a dismissal. To declare the indictment defective on purely technical grounds is regarded, even by good lawyers, as a grave mistake on the part of the court. Ruef and Schmitz may get out on bail within sixty days if they can get a judge to fix reasonable bonds.

FIREMEN USE GUNS

Fourth Blaze in Two Years Ruins Gotham Building.

NEW APPARATUS SAVES LIVES

Three Men Missing—Crowd of 10,000 Hampers the Department—Daniel Frohman Leads Bucket Brigade at Players' Club—Hotel and Boarding-house Residents Escape.

New York, Jan. 10.—A fire which for nearly eight hours resisted the efforts of the firemen, about destroyed all of value in the big Parker Building, at Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street, to-night.

The building is twelve stories in height, and as the blaze started on the fifth floor and worked upward it made as much of a fire as the department has had to contend with in some time.

At a late hour, three firemen, two of whom were seen last on the fifth floor, were missing, and fears were entertained that they had been overcome or burned to death.

The three were O'Connor and Phillips, of Engine Company 72, and John Fallon, of Fire Patrol 3.

Fallon was seen last on the second floor, where one man, who tried to go to help him, was overcome and had to be taken to a hospital.

Firemen Lynch, of Engine Company No. 72, was with the two others on the fifth floor, and for a long time it was believed he was lost. When he was dragged out he was unable to tell what had become of the others, and he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

Fourth Fire in Two Years.

It was the fourth fire in two years in the place, and besides the possibility of the loss of three lives, it was the occasion of many minor hurts to firemen and of danger to houses not only in the neighborhood, but some distance away, menaced by flying sparks.

The fire was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock, on the fifth floor, in the offices of the Hooker-Jackson Company, publishers of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The fire spread rapidly, and alarms were sent out in rapid succession, summoning extra engines. Five alarms in all were sent out.

A crowd estimated by the police at about 10,000 persons gathered from all points and the police reserves from four precincts were called out to keep members of it from hampering the firemen.

The crowd was treated to many spectacular sights from the very start of the fire. After it had been in progress about an hour it was discovered that six men, employed in the offices of the Suffolk-Engelhardt Company, had gone from the fifth story to the roof and were panned in, with no means of escape.

Life-savers' Work.

The fire department has recently been equipped with a new gun for shooting ropes to the tops of high buildings and this apparatus came into play for the first time to-night. Capt. Gordon took some men from Hook and Ladder 3 to the roof of the Florence Hotel, next door, which is seven stories high. The gun was loaded and fired. The rope shot up to the twelfth floor of the Parker Building, and was made fast to a chimney and the men gotten down safely.

Caught on "Hoodoo" Floor.

The men from hook and ladder No. 7 were the next to get into trouble, and got caught on what was later to prove the "hoodoo" floor—the fifth. They were sent up to that floor to get to the roof to fight the fire from there, but it proved too hot for them on that floor and they found themselves panned in when they started to come down. They were taken down with ladders by company No. 3, from the outside of the building.

The fire had been spreading with such rapidity, meanwhile, that Commissioner Hughes ordered Manager M. B. Barry, of the Florence House, to get every one out, and 200 guests went across the street to the Clarendon Hotel for shelter. The sparks from the fire carried far and the police of the precinct north of Twenty-third street reported that the houses were crowded with bucket brigades fighting incipient fires.

Frohman Leads Brigade.

Daniel Frohman led one of these brigades at the Players' Club. The Columbia Club was also turned out, as were several clubs in the neighborhood of Gramercy Park. Along the side streets Commissioner Hughes soon had the police turn out the residents from the private houses at 104 and 106 East Eighteenth street.

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne's house at 111 East Eighteenth street was entered by firemen to protect it. Several boarding-houses were also turned out and the houses "wetted down."

A little after 10 o'clock the fire seemed to gain new headway and got completely away from the firemen. With almost incredible rapidity it spread over the remainder of the building, and the firemen gave up any attempt to save it, and confined themselves to saving surrounding buildings and to keeping the fire confined to the Parker Building.

Insurance adjusters, who visited the scene of the fire made various estimates of the total loss of building and stock. The highest estimate was \$5,000,000. Others placed the total loss at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

Removal Notice.

Washington-Sunset Route has moved its office to 305 F st. nw. Best service to California. A. J. Poston, General Agent.

OVATION ON TAFT AT COOPER UNION

Secretary of War Discusses "Labor and Capital."

SPEECH WELL RECEIVED

Forced to Answer Rapid Fire of Questions Later On.

Fits Himself on Record as Believing Injunction Should Be Safeguarded. Big Hall Jammed to the Doors Long Before Opening of the Meeting and Hundreds Are Turned Away—Crowd Is with Him.

New York, Jan. 10.—Secretary of War William H. Taft came to town to-day and passed a lively evening at Cooper Union, where he made a speech on "Labor and Capital," and afterward put in three-quarters of an hour in a rough and tumble question and answer with the members of his audience.

The speech was delivered before the members of the People's Forum, conducted by the People's Institute, and the Secretary's reception was most encouraging.

When it was all over there was such a rush for the platform to shake Mr. Taft's hand that for a few moments it looked as if somebody would be hurt. Several policemen ran to the platform and soon had things straightened out.

Neither Mr. Taft's speech nor his answers to questions shed much light on some of the subjects in which the public is interested, but there is no doubt that the Secretary scored heavily with his audience.

Urges Co-operation.

He gave many reasons why labor and capital should co-operate, declared that there were times when striking was labor's only effective and legitimate weapon, averred that the manufacturer who would not deal with organized labor was practically behind the times, and asserted that the blacklist was equally wrong and cruel with the boycott.

The Secretary put himself on record as believing that the injunction should be so safeguarded that, in labor cases, at least, no restraining order should issue until after notice and a hearing had been given. He even said that, since some distrust existed in the minds of laboring men of judges who sat at hearings on injunction cases to have the privilege of demanding that the hearings be held before other judges.

Hundreds Cannot Get In.

Cooper Union was jammed to the doors, with hundreds standing, before the hour of 7. Outside a long line was still waiting in the vain hope of obtaining entrance. As it was, Mr. Taft did not arrive at the hall until 8:10 o'clock. He drove to the Fourth avenue entrance, accompanied by his brother, Henry W. Taft, and members of the latter's family. When the Secretary appeared there was an uproar that lasted for fully a minute.

Among those who had seats on the platform were Robert D. Forest, Rev. John P. Peters, James Speyer, and Henry Clev.

Charles Sprague Smith started in at once on the introduction, and while he was speaking the Secretary sat quietly on a plain wooden chair. Prof. Smith said a lot of things about Mr. Taft, and wound up by introducing him as the Secretary of the Navy. There was a big howl at this and shouts of "Secretary of War," and "Secretary of Peace," went up all over the house, mingled with many cries of "Three cheers for the next President."

Tells Roosevelt's Story.

Mr. Taft took it all good-naturedly and flashed his searchlight smile over the crowded house until they quieted down a bit. Then he said that Prof. Smith's method of introducing him reminded him of a story the President had told him about a celebrated politician who was once touring in the West. Once when this politician was being introduced to make a speech, the man who was presenting him spoke about as follows:

"My friends, I have now the great honor of introducing to you a man, who is known to you all, an eminent man, whose record is a household word. It gives me great pleasure, I say, to introduce to you Mr.—er—Mr.—er—(turning to the eminent politician) what the devil is your name, anyway?"

Has Crowd with Him.

This put the Secretary on the most genial terms with his audience at the start, and they listened to him with the closest attention. It was a straight-ahead, hard-headed talk, delivered with the utmost clearness and directness without the slightest effort at oratorical effect. It was all carefully typewritten, and the Secretary read every word of it. It took him about fifty minutes to read it. After briefly tracing the history of civil institutions, and showing how capital results from the accumulated savings of industry, Mr. Taft observed that it was plainly for the benefit of all to increase the capital in use in the world, and that this can be done only by maintaining the motive for its increase.

"Labor needs capital," said Mr. Taft, "to secure the best production, while capital needs labor in producing anything. The share of each laborer in the joint product is affected not exactly, but in a general way, by the amount of capital in use as compared with the number of those who labor. The more capital in use the more work there is to do, the more laborers are needed. The greater the need for laborers, the better their pay per man. Manifestly, it is in the direct interest of the laborer that capital shall increase faster than the number of those who work."

Everything, therefore, which legitimately tends to increase the accumulation of wealth and its use for production will give each laborer a larger share of the joint result of capital and labor. Nothing is so likely to make wealth idle as insecurity of invested capital and property. It follows, as a necessary conclusion, that to destroy the guaranties of property is a direct blow at the interest of the workman."

"It is greatly in the interest of the workman," continued the speaker,

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MYERS GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Former Trust Company Absconder Walks Into Police Headquarters.

After eluding the police for nearly four years, Willard H. Myers, formerly a bookkeeper in the National Savings and Trust Company, of this city, who absconded May 28, 1904, taking with him \$11,000 in cash and securities, walked into police headquarters about 11 o'clock last night and gave himself up.

Myers had not been heard from since he mysteriously disappeared, although the police throughout the Eastern section of the country had been notified of his flight.

Myers' disappearance came as a shock to his family and business associates. For a number of years he had been a bookkeeper in different concerns, and was always spoken of as a trustworthy employee. He was a man of unassuming and reserved disposition, and, apparently, of exemplary habits.

On Saturday, May 28, 1904, Myers asked to be excused from his duties at the bank a short time before the closing hour, saying he had finished his work up to date. Trusted and relied upon as he was, no one questioned the request. Before the closing hour in his accounts was discovered Myers had disappeared from the city. Since that time he had not been seen until last night.

CZARINA SERIOUSLY ILL.

Influenza So Protracted that Patient Is Now Very Weak.

London, Jan. 11.—Reports of the seriousness of the condition of the Czarina have multiplied since the fact of her illness was cabled some days ago.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the influenza from which she is suffering has been so protracted that she is now very weak. It is necessary to feed her hourly. Her illness was hastened by a course of vigorous massage, which was applied to combat obesity.

It is rumored that her condition is complicated by pregnancy, although court circles deny this.

DR. DUNLOP HELD INSANE.

New York Jury Declares Wealthy Physician Unsound in Mind.

New York, Jan. 10.—A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Trux, decided to-day that Dr. Clark W. Dunlop, who was an inmate of the Hilgert Institute, in West Twenty-sixth street, until he was removed two weeks ago to his own house, at 112 West Eighty-sixth street, is insane and unable to look after his estate, which consists largely of real estate and produces an income of almost \$30,000 a year. The jury appraised Dr. Dunlop's estate at \$200,000, but it is said that this valuation is far too low, and that Dr. Dunlop is worth well over \$1,000,000.

A number of nephews and nieces of Dr. Dunlop began proceedings last October to have his sanity inquired into. They allege, through Lawyer Hawes, the husband of one of the nieces, that the aged physician was detained in the Hilgert Institute, in furtherance of a plan between Matthew Hilgert, of "Magic Boots" notoriety, and Mrs. Dunlop, which plan, these relatives declared, would result in the marriage of Hilgert and Mrs. Dunlop when the old man was dead.

The relatives of Dr. Dunlop will now ask that a committee be appointed to look after the estate of the incompetent.

WANT LIQUOR LAWS ENFORCED

Members of Model License League Would Counteract Prejudice.

Willing to Work with Anti-Saloon People in Having Public Sentiment Observed by Dealers.

New York, Jan. 10.—President T. M. Gilmore, of the Model License League, of Louisville, Ky., an organization which claims a membership of over 300 brewing and distilling firms, met representatives of the local wholesale and retail liquor dealers to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria and set before them the league's plan for combating the prohibition movement of the anti-saloon leagues and other prohibition organizations. There were between thirty and forty local wholesale firms represented at the meeting. No definite action was taken, but Mr. Gilmore's plan was well received.

The main purpose of the Model License League, explained by its president, is to counteract prejudice against the sale of liquors through an exacting enforcement of the laws affecting their sale. To do this the league proposes to secure legislation that will make a liquor license such valuable property and so easily forfeitable for a breach of the law that the retailers will keep the letter of the law in their own interest.

Another effort of the Model License League will be to have laws passed prohibiting more than one saloon for every 500 inhabitants of a town or city. This Mr. Gilmore pointed out, would prevent Louisville, which has having an addition to its saloons until it had doubled its present population.

"It is the aim of the league," said Mr. Gilmore, "to observe the law and to bow to public sentiment. If it is the wish of the majority in any community that no liquors shall be sold we believe it is to the interest of the liquor dealers to observe the law and withdraw from such communities or States. However, we want the anti-saloon people to be logical, and wherever laws prohibiting the sale of liquors are passed we shall endeavor to have them amended by a clause prohibiting also the use of liquors."

The movement which Mr. Gilmore represented has not as yet received much support in the East, but in the Middle States a large number of dealers and manufacturers have joined the league. All the large brewers of Milwaukee and St. Louis have joined the movement and a few days ago the brewers of Indiana joined in a body.

Mosquito Indian Chief Dead.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 10.—Robert Clarence, hereditary chief of the Mosquito Indians, who lived here for twelve years under the protection of the British government, died to-day. Nicaraguans, with whom Chief Clarence was at enmity, made attempts to kidnap him on several occasions.

An Auction Worth Attending.

A large quantity of desirable household and office furnishings will be sold at Sloan's, 1407 G st., commencing promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. No reserve prices. A great chance for housekeepers.

Florida and Carolina Resorts. Best reached by Seaboard Air Line Ry. Three daily trains. Office, 1421 Pa. ave.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS IN SPEECH.

There is no such thing as friendship between nations as there is between men.

Do you think that England cares a cent, or that Germany cares a cent, about the increase of our navy?

Their respect for us depends upon their belief that we can take care of ourselves. I want to see our navy such that no nation on the earth could think for a moment of forcing a contest or entering into a contest with us.

History tells us that immigration has been from the East to the West. We have now 90,000,000 population in this country.

Well, just across the Pacific there is another nation with an immense population. There is the yellow race. There are 4,000,000 Chinese. They are as strong physically; they are as strong mentally; they are as strong in every way as we are. Near by there is another nation of alert and ambitious people.

I believe that we will see within the next ten years an army of perhaps 5,000,000 men in China, drilled and instructed by the Japanese, and when that time comes they will be in a position to say to us of the white race, "You keep Europe as your country; we will keep this country. Get out!"

I do not say that we will have war in the near future; but looking into that future it seems certain that there will be a conflict some day that will shake the earth. If it falls upon us, and I do not say that it will, I want to see our country in a position to meet it.

I want to see the country in such a position that no nation on earth can ever dare to go against it. I want to see \$50,000,000 a year, for ten years, spent upon our navy. I said that one year ago at a banquet of this league, and I wish to say it again.

JUSTICE HARLAN.

WOMEN FIGHT DUEL LOOT MURPHY HOME

Crowd Unable to Prevent It Watches the Combat. Burglars Terrorize Neighbors of Tammany Leader.

MAN WHO IS CAUSE STOPS IT ROBERT J. COLLIER A SUFFERER

Pittsburgh Girl Stabs Widow, Who in Turn Shoots Rival, Bullet Taking Effect in Girl's Abdomen—Struggle Is Renewed and Continues Until Youth Separates the Combatants.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10.—Five hundred people stood, horrified, on an overhead bridge at North Braddock, to-night, and watched two young women fight a duel, almost to the death, over a twenty-two-year-old lover. The young man appeared finally and himself stopped the bloody battle, though probably too late to save the life of either.

Ruth Frazer, aged twenty, and Mrs. Susan Grigsby, a widow, aged twenty-five, had been rivals for Herbert Smith's affections. They met in front of Mrs. Grigsby's home, beneath the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, Miss Frazer drew a knife and stabbed her rival twice in the breast.

Mrs. Grigsby turned and ran into the house, and, returning with a revolver, fired twice at the young woman, one bullet taking effect in her abdomen.

Then the two closed in a struggle, the younger girl using her knife again, while the crowd on the bridge shouted the alarm, being unable to reach the ravine below. The lover separated the women. Both are in the hospital in a serious condition.

WOULD-BE RESCUER KILLED

Policeman Knocked from Brooklyn Bridge by Trolley Car.

Watching Despondent Man About to Plunge Into East River, Officer Is Harled to Death.

New York, Jan. 11.—Policeman Robert J. Fitzgerald, of the Brooklyn Bridge squad, was knocked off the bridge by a street car at 11:25 o'clock last night while he was trying to save a man who sat on the edge of the bridge apparently contemplating suicide. He was thrown against the trolley rail on the elevated tracks and fell through between the rail and the bridge's structure into the river. His body had not been recovered at an early hour this (Saturday) morning.

Fitzgerald, whose post lies along the Manhattan anchorage of the bridge, was on duty beside the anchorage when he heard a man calling him. The man proved to be Stephen Brady, a holsting engineer of Grove street, Manhattan. Brady said: "Officer, there's a man just went down that ladder. I think he intends to commit suicide."

The ladder in question runs alongside the electric light post from the promenade to the roadway of the bridge. Fitzgerald went after the man without a moment's hesitation, and Sgt. John J. Farrell, who also got the alarm, ran along to help Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald saw that the would-be suicide had climbed up the lattice work on the outer edge of the bridge and sat there as if he had lost his nerve.

Fitzgerald kept his eye constantly on the man as he himself climbed down the ladder, and did not see a Putnam avenue car, bound for Brooklyn, approaching. Sgt. Farrell saw it, and yelled to Fitzgerald, but just at that moment the car brushed Fitzgerald off the ladder and threw him into the river.

The would-be suicide was arrested. He said his name was Edwin H. Walker, and that his home was in Chicago. He said he came here last Wednesday, and having been robbed of \$45, all he had, he determined to commit suicide.

Portraits for Gospel Mission.

Portraits of Rev. William Thomas Flerson, Charles Wesley, and Mrs. Mary S. Monaghan, formerly active workers in the Gospel Mission, 1230 Pennsylvania avenue, to-morrow evening. Among the speakers will be Dr. E. D. Bailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. H. T. Proctor, of Denver, Col. Vocal solos will be rendered by Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Evans, Mr. Gordon, and others.

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FORESEES WAR

Justice Harlan Predicts Real "Yellow Peril."

PLEADS FOR NAVY

Says He Is No "Jingo," at Willard Banquet.

WARNS AGAINST CHINA

Famous Kentuckian Declares America Has 10,000,000 Men Who Could Be Ready for Conflict Within Ninety Days—Gen. Horace Porter Toastmaster at Navy League Gathering. Representative Weeks and Former Secretary McAdoo Tell of Country's Needs—Hilary Herbert Says Victory in Civil War Was Won More by Navy Than the Army Because of Blockade of the Ports.

Mr. Justice Harlan, addressing the delegates to the third annual banquet of the Navy League, held at the New Willard last night, looked into the future for a few years and saw there the threat of a "yellow peril," which shall involve this earth in the most frightful war in history. The rugged old justice, "a soldier of the civil war and not a Jingo," he said, drew a picture of what our navy should be, and why it should be what he advocated.

There were other speakers at the banquet, which was preceded earlier in the day by receptions to the members of the Navy League by President Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey. Other speakers there besides Mr. Justice Harlan, but they were speakers who took perhaps the same view as the great Kentuckian on the need of an increase in the navy and who saw no such yellow-lined clouds in the far East as he saw and spoke of to those present.

Army of 5,000,000 Chinese.

The Bird of Peace would have been quite a little alarmed when the justice told about the army of 5,000,000 Chinese which shall soon become a living and breathing, and possibly fighting, reality in the Chinese empire. There were other things that the justice said.

"I don't care how big the navy is. I want to see the navy large enough to take care of the Atlantic, to take care of the Pacific, with all their cities."

"I do not care if you call for one navy or two navies. If any trouble ever arises I want to see a navy great enough to take care of this country. We want a little larger army than we have."

Ready in Ninety Days.

"There are in this country more than 10,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who are ready to go to war within ninety days. The average American does not need more than those ninety days in which to become a soldier. No country would ever send an army to invade our soil. We have got men enough to overwhelm the greatest army that ever was in existence."

"Our army is on land, right around us. A President might use that army to subvert the institutions of a free country. But that does not apply to a navy. These vessels cannot get upon land. There is no danger to the liberties of the country in an increase in the navy."

While the bird may have been slightly alarmed at the talk of Mr. Justice Harlan, the other speakers would probably have convinced him that the desire for a large navy, which permeated the banquets, evidently was merely prompted by the belief that the bigger the navy the less chance of some other nation desiring to tackle it.

Gen. Porter Toastmaster.

Gen. Horace Porter acted as toastmaster. After telling a story, which seemed to be entirely new in Washington—not to mention several other "salles," Gen. Porter gave a short review of the work done at the Hague. He commended the work of Gen. Davis and Admiral Sperry, the attaches of the army and navy respectively, who were at the peace conference.

Commissioner Macfarland began his remarks, which the reporters got typewritten, by saying some good things which were not in the copy. He said that he was seated between Mr. Foss, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, who could talk on naval affairs but would not, and Congressman Weeks, of Massachusetts, who would talk but was not a member of that committee. He said that he had been told to speak three minutes, but that he hadn't been told to discuss "Three Weeks."

Commissioner Macfarland said, in part: "Unless we want the experience of China, with her coasts seized by foreigners and her national spirit helpless in their presence, we must have a strong navy. Our sea power made our success at the two Hague conferences possible. That success will give the world a permanent tribunal, settling international differences with justice and without war. The navy is a peace-maker, not a war-maker. It enables us to speak to our enemies, if we have any, in such a way that they will be at peace with us, and to bring the nations that would war into peaceful relations. The peace victories of our navy make a glorious record, illustrated by the introduction of Japan to modern civilization and by the administrative and scientific achievements of naval officers. No wonder that the navy has the affection of the country. But that affection must be practically expressed. This league ought to have a membership of a million, like the naval